11. Registry of *puduval* and *poramboke* lands in the names of the Parayas for dwelling purposes.

Mr. Kandan Kumaran (Member, Nominated) said that, though the above subject was repeatedly brought up in several sessions of the Assembly, no real benefits had accrued to the community in the matter of getting lands for dwellings. The reason for that lay in the unsympathetic treatment accorded to them by the subordinates of the Revenue Department. The Member had submitted petitions for the registry of lands in the Chengannur, Thiruvella, Mavelikara, Karunagapalli, Kunnathur, Peermade, Ambalapuzha and Changanacherry taluks but he feared that the lands applied for by him would eventually be registered in the names of other people placed in better position. There were several blocks of land in some of the proposed reserves, which were unfit for forest conservancy, such as the Thollayirakuzhimannu in the Valiakavu Reserve, Kalappakkottumannu and Srampilmannu in the Alapra Reserve, the Poovakattumannu in the Karikkattur Reserve, the Aruvikkakavumannu, Anakkuzhimannu and Srambilmannu in the Madamon Reserve, and similar blocks in the Kodumon Reserve. The above tracts might be assigned in the names of Parayas. He also prayed that lands on both sides of the road leading from the Manimala river to Rani–Perumpuzha Kadavu, extending for about a mile and a half, might be similarly registered in the names of the Parayas and a Paraya village thus formed in the locality.

In conclusion, the Member prayed that a Committee of at least two non-official gentlemen be appointed by the Government to enquire into and report on the number, condition, means of livelihood, etc., of the Paraya community and also the lines on which a betterment of their condition might be effected. He added that there were sympathetic gentlemen prepared to undertake the above work without much expenditure to the Government and that, if so required, he would submit their names to the Dewan.

Dewan's reply.—Noted.

12. Hardships suffered by the Hindu Pulayas for want of dwelling sites.

Mr. Kurumban Daivathan (Member, Nominated) said that great difficulty was being experienced by the Hindu Pulayas in finding lands for habitation, that they lived in the lands belonging to other people and that the latter turned them out now and then according to their whims and fancies. The fruits of their labours were oftentimes enjoyed by others. In the matter of getting lands registered in their names, the Pulayas experienced extreme difficulty in paying up the *tharavila* on account of their economically backward condition. The Member, therefore, prayed that the Government might be pleased to register lands in the names of the Pulayas on realisation of one-half of the existing rates of *tharavila* or that, if that was not possible, they might be allowed to pay up the minimum *tharavila* of Rs. 5 per acre in five yearly instalments. He also prayed that the trees on the lands assigned in the names of Pulayas be arranged to be removed by the Government agency to obviate the registry–holders having to pay large amounts as *thadivila* and that some pecuniary aid be given to them from the Government for promoting cultivation, at least in the shape of loans. Similar concessions, he understood, were being given to the depressed classes in Mysore.

There were many lands in the Ranni *pakuthi*, comprised in Survey numbers 49/1, 790/1, 789/1, 785/1, 777/1, 170/1, 171/1, 172/1, 923/1, 751/1 and 702/1, for which the Pulayas had applied. The lands were unfit to be reserved as forests. Many Pulayas were living in some of those Survey numbers, though other persons had applied for their registry. The Member prayed that the above lands might be registered in the names of the Pulaya occupants.

The Member next said that there were many Pulayas living in the Mallapuzhasseri *pakuthi*, Thiruvalla taluk, though they did not own any lands there. For conducting their meetings, for holding a Night school and for building a place of worship, he prayed that 25 cents of land in Survey No. $\frac{52}{2}$ A in the above *pakuthi* might be granted to them as a free gift.

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Mr. Aiyan Kali (Member, Nominated) also dwelt at length on the difficulties experienced by the Pulayas in getting lands registered. He pointed out that, on account of the failure of the Forest Department to remove the tree-growth on the 500 acres of land in the Vilappil *pakuthi*, sanctioned to be registered in the names of Pulayas, the lands were not likely to go to their possession in the near future. He prayed that early orders be issued to remove their grievances. The lands ordered to be registered in the names of Pulayas in Kottarakara and other taluks of the Quilon Division and also at Kazhakkoottam in the Trivandrum Division were, he learnt, being assigned in favour of others. Many Pulayas had made improvements on certain lands in the hilly tracts at Ranni, Koni and Mundakayam. Those lands also should be ordered to be registered in their names. The Government should also devise some means to ensure that the lands registered in the names of Pulayas did not go out of their hands and he suggested that some such arrangement as was made in the case of the *pudurals* at Vilappil would answer the purpose.

Dewan's reply.—Noted.

13. Grant of concessions in respect of the registry of *puduval* and *poramboke* lands in the names of converts to Christianity from the depressed classes.

Mr. Abraham Isaac (Member, Nominated) said that the representations made by his community in the past for the grant of lands for their abode had not met with favourable results, that they did not get *tharisu* lands on account of the interference of the wealthy higher classes who invariably succeeded in getting good lands registered in their names, and that a few men from the depressed classes succeeded in getting lands owing to the timely help and support of their Missionary benefactors. Certain tracts in the Manchadikkara *pakuthi* of the Changanacherry taluk, Vadayar *pakuthi* of the Vaikom taluk, Piravom *pakuthi* of the Muvattupuzha taluk, Kanjirappalli *pakuthi* of the Peermade taluk, Aiymanam *pakuthi* of the Kottayam taluk, Ariyad South *pakuthi* of the Shertallai taluk and Ranni *pakuthi* of the Chengannur taluk had been occupied and improved upon by the converts from depressed classes several years ago under the impression that those lands were Pandaravagai *tharisu*; but subsequently influential people turned them out on the ground that the lands were *porambokes* and grazing grounds. The very men, however, applied for their registry afterwards. The lands known as *Kanakapalam* in Survey Nos. 369/1 and 370/1 were improved upon and cultivated by Pulaya converts and they deposited the Government dues in the Mundakayam court; but the Christians and Mahomedans of the place forcibly turned them out and attempted to plant rubber, etc., on those lands. The Member prayed that necessary orders be issued to the Mundakayam Magistrate to save them from the hardships complained above. He also requested that a list of lands to be assigned to the men of his class be published in the Gazette and that the Ennakkachira in Manchadikkara *pakuthi* and Kuttanchirachal in the Vadayar *pakuthi* be ordered to be registered in the names of such converts, for paddy cultivation, in preference to other applicants.

Dewan's reply.—Noted.

14. Hardships caused by the inaccuracy of Survey and Settlement operations and by the working of the Land Conservancy Regulation, IV of 1091.

Mr. G. Harihara Iyer, B. A., B. L. (Member, Parur taluk) said that the subject had been taken up in some form or other by more than one Member of the Kottayam Division, thus showing the real hardship felt by ryots. The main principle kept in view in the recent Settlement and in the subsequent changes in the land revenue system was "upholding that which is right, amending that which is faulty and improving that which is defective". To achieve that end, several Regulations and rules were introduced. A Scientific Survey was made the basis of settlement. All lands within the cultivated area were ordered to be demarcated, measured and mapped and a permanent record was ordered to be prepared showing the exact extent and boundaries of each holding. The Proclamation of 1040 M. E., the *Magna Charta* of the Travancore ryot, converted lease-holds into free-holds and placed Sirkar

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